

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1835.

NUMBER 24

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and twenty-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

The North American Review, in paying a just tribute to the rare talents, and expanded liberal views of Mr. Bancroft, who is now engaged in writing a history of the United States, thus alluded to his account of that Apostle of Religious Liberty, ROGER WILLIAMS:

He (Mr. Bancroft) perceives in the toleration principle of Williams a jewel, like the great Portuguese diamond, of inestimable value, which had till lately been sadly obscured, under the unsightly exterior and sordid crust of party prejudice and sectarian controversy. Carefully drawing to his aid, the numerous and respectable commentators of the present and the former days, he nevertheless goes to the fountain-heads of authority, and derives his account of Roger Williams from the colony records, from the journal of Governor Winthrop, from the work of John Cotton, and the letters and other writings of Williams himself.—From these materials, he has deduced the following noble and delightful sketch:—

While the state was thus connecting, by the closest bonds, the energy of its faith with its form of government, there appeared in its midst, one of those clear minds, which sometimes bless the world, by their power of receiving moral truth in its clearest light, and of reducing the just conclusions of their principles to a happy and consistent practice. In February of the first year of the Colony, but a few months after the arrival of Winthrop, and before either Cotton or Hooker had embarked for New England, there arrived at Nantasket, after a stormy passage of sixty-six days, a young minister, godly and zealous, having precious gifts. It was Roger Williams. He was then but a little more than thirty years of age; but his mind had already matured a doctrine, which secures him an immortality of fame, as its application has given religious peace to the American world. He was a puritan, and a fugitive from English persecution—but his wrongs had not clouded his accurate understanding. In the capacious recesses of his mind, he had revolved the nature of intolerance, and he, and he alone had arrived at the great principle, which is its sole effectual remedy. He announced his discovery, under the simple proposition of the sanctity of conscience. The civil magistrate should restrain crime, but never control opinion; should punish guilt, but never violate the freedom of the soul. The doctrine contained within itself an entire reformation of theological jurisprudence. It would blot from the statute book the crime of non-conformity—would quench the fires which persecution had so long kept burning—would repeal every law compelling attendance on public worship—would abolish tithes and all forced contributions to the maintenance of religion—would give an equal protection to every form of religious faith, and never suffer the authority of the civil government to be enlisted against the mosque of the Mussulman, or the altar of the fire-worshipper; against the Jewish synagogue or the Roman cathedral. It is wonderful, with what distinctness Roger Williams deduced these inferences from his great principle, the consistency with which, like Pascal and Edwards, those bold and profound reasoners on other subjects, he accepted every fair inference from his doctrines, &c. the circumstances, on which he repelled every unjust imputation. In the unwavering assertion of his views, he never changed his position. The sanctity of conscience was the great tenet, which with all its consequences, he defended, as he first trod the shores of New England; and in his extreme old age, it was the last pulsation of his heart. But it placed the young emigrant in direct opposition to the whole system on which Massachusetts was founded; and gentle and forgiving as was his temper, prompt as he was to concede every thing which honesty permitted, he always asserted his belief, with temperate firmness and unyielding benevolence.

So soon therefore as Williams arrived in Boston, he found himself among the New England churches, but not of them. They had not yet renounced the use of force in religion; and he could not, with his entire mind, adhere to churches, which retained the offensive features of English legislation. What then was the communion in the colony, when it was found that the people of Salem desired to receive him as their teacher! The court of Boston, "marvelled" at the precipitate decision, and the people of Salem were required to forbear. Williams withdrew to the settlement at Plymouth, and remained there about two years.—But his virtues had won the affections of the church at Salem; and the apostle of intellectual liberty was once more welcomed to their confidence. He remained the object of public jealousy. How mild was his conduct was

evident from an example. He had written an essay on the nature of the tenure by which the colonists held their lands in America; and he had argued, that an English patent could not invalidate the rights of the native inhabitants. The opinion sounded, at first, like treason against the cherished charter of the colony; Williams desired only that the offensive manuscript might be burned; and so effectually explained its purport, that the court applauded his temper, and declared that "the matters were not so evil, as first they seemed."

After stating, with candor and impartiality, the controversy between Williams and the magistrates, on the subjects of communion with the Church of England, the laws compelling the attendance of every man at public worship, the right of the government to enact laws to prevent the spread of religious error, and the right and policy of enjoying the freedom of the man, Mr. Bancroft alludes to the insinuations thrown out against the soundness of Williams's intellect, in the following fine strain of remark:—

"The scholar, who is accustomed to the pursuits of abstract philosophy, lives in a world of thought far different from that by which he is surrounded. The range of his understanding is remote from the paths of common minds, and he is often the victim of the contrast. It is not usual for the world to reject the voice of truth, because its tones are strange; to declare doctrines unsound, only because they are new; and even to charge obliquity or derangement on the man, who brings forward principles which the many repudiate. Such has even been the way of the world; and Socrates, and St. Paul, and Luther, and others of the most acute dialecticians, have been ridiculed as drivellers and madmen. The extraordinary development of one faculty may sometimes injure the balance of the mind, just as the constant exercise of one member of the body injures the beauty of its proportions; or as the exclusive devotedness to one pursuit, politics for instance, or money, brushes away from conduct and character, the agreeable varieties of light and shade. It is a very ancient remark, that folly has its corner in the brain of every wise man; and certain it is that not the poets only, like Tasso, but the clearest minds, like Sir Isaac Newton and Pascal, have been deeply tinged with insanity. Perhaps Williams pursued his sublime principles with too scrupulous minuteness. It was at least natural for Bradford and his contemporaries, while they acknowledge his power as a preacher, to esteem him 'unsettled in judgment.'"

Notwithstanding the unpopularity of Williams's views, the church of Salem elected him their teacher. This brought on the crisis.—The ministers assembled, and declared any one worthy of banishment, who should obstinately assert, that the civil magistrates might not intermeddle even to stop a church from apostasy and heresy.* To punish the people of Salem while a course of ecclesiastical discipline was pursued toward Williams and his church, a grant of public land was withheld from the inhabitants of the town. Roused by this act of practical injustice, Williams and his church addressed letters of admonition unto all churches, whereof any of the magistrates were members, that they might admonish the magistrates of their injustice.

"This last act," says Mr. Bancroft, "seemed a flagrant treason; and at the next General Court, Salem was disfranchised, till an ample apology for the latter should be made. The town acquiesced in its wrongs and submitted; not an individual remained willing to justify the letter of remonstrance. The church of Williams would not avow his great principle of the sanctity of conscience; even his wife, under a delusive idea of duty, was for a season influenced to disturb the tranquillity of his home, by her reproaches. Williams was left alone, absolutely alone. Anticipating the censures of the colonial churches, he declared himself no longer subjected to their spiritual jurisdiction.—"My own voluntary withdrawing from all these churches, resolved to continue in persecuting the witnesses of the Lord, presenting light unto them, I confess it was mine own voluntary act, yea, I hope the act of the Lord Jesus, proclaiming truth, as with the voice of a trumpet." When summoned to appear before the General Court he avowed his convictions in the presence of the representatives of the State, "maintained the rocky strength of his grounds," and declared himself "ready to be bound and banished, even to die in New England." Rather than renounce the opinions, which had dawned upon his mind, in the clearness of light.—At a time, when Germany was the battle-field for all Europe, in the implacable wars of religion, when even Holland was bleeding with the anger of her vengeful factions, when France was still to go through the fearful struggle with bigotry, when England was garping under the despotism of intolerance, more than forty years before Williams asserted the great doctrine of intellectual liberty. It became his glory to found a state upon that principle, and a stamp himself upon its rising institutions, in characters so deep, that the impress has remained to the

*The magistrates, of course, being the judges of what apostasy and heresy are. It is painful to see how promptly our fathers put themselves in the wrong, in the argument against the English hierarchy.

present day, and like the image of Phidias on the shield of Minerva can never be effaced without the total destruction of the work. The principles, which he first sustained amidst the bickering of a colonial parish, and then introduced into the wilds of Narragansett Bay, he soon found occasion to publish to the world and to defend as the basis of the religious freedom of mankind; as the ark that pleasant bird of the peaceful summer, "affecting to soar aloft, springs upward from the ground, takes his rise from pale to tree," and it justly surmounting the highest hills, utters his clear carols through the skies of utters. He was the first person in modern christendom, to assert in its plenitude, the doctrine of the liberty of conscience, the equality of opinions before the law; and in its defence he was the harbinger of Milton, the precursor and the superior of Jeremy Taylor.—For Taylor limited his toleration to a few christian sects; the philanthropy of Williams compassed the earth. Taylor favored partial reform, commended lenity, argued for forbearance, and entered a special plea in behalf of each tolerable sect; Williams would permit persecution of no opinion, of no religion; leaving heresy unharmed by law, and orthodoxy unprotected by the terrors of penal statutes.—Taylor still clung to the necessity of positive regulations, enforcing religion and eradicating error. He resembled the poets, who in their folly first declare their hero invulnerable, and then clothe him with earthly armor. Williams was willing to leave truth alone in her own penoply of light, believing that if in the ancient feud of truth and error, the employment of force could be entirely abrogated, truth would have much the best of the bargain. It is the custom of mankind to award high honors to the successful inquirer into the laws of nature, to those who advance the bounds of human knowledge. We praise the man who first analyzed the air, or resolved water into its elements, or drew the lightning from the clouds; though the condition of physical investigations may have ripened the public mind, at the time for the advancement in science. A moral principle has a much wider and nearer influence on human happiness; nor can any discovery of truth be of more direct benefit to society, than that which establishes a perpetual religious peace, and spreads tranquillity through every community, and every bosom. If Copernicus is held in perpetual reverence, because, on the death-bed, he published to the world, that the sun is the centre of our system; if the name of Kepler is preserved in the annals of human excellence, for his sagacity in detecting the laws of the planetary motion; if the genius of Newton has been almost adored for dissecting a ray of light and weighing heavenly bodies as in a balance, let there be for the name of Roger Williams, at least some humble place, among those, who have advanced moral science and made themselves the benefactors of mankind.

Roger Williams was banished, but not by a large majority of votes, in the General Court. The gravamen of his crime, was that his doctrine, touching the illegality of the Freeman's oath, threatened to subvert the fundamental state and government of the country. The punishment thus decreed was attended with sufferings, which cannot be supposed to have entered into the contemplation of those, who pronounced the sentence.

"Winter was at hand. Williams succeeded in obtaining permission to remain till spring, intending then to begin a plantation in Narragansett Bay. But the afflictions of the people of Salem revived and could not be restrained.—They thronged to his house to hear him, whom they were so soon to lose forever. It began to be rumored, that he could not safely be allowed to found a new state in the vicinity. The people were "many of them much taken, with the apprehension of his godliness;" there was evident danger his opinion would prove contagious; that the infection would spread widely. It was therefore resolved to remove him to England, in a ship that was just ready to sail. A warrant was accordingly sent to him, to come to Boston and embark. For the first time, he declined the summons of the court. A pinance was sent for him; the officers repaired to his house; he was no longer there. Three days before he had left Salem, in winter snow, and inclement weather, of which he remembered the severity, even in his late old age. "For fourteen weeks he was sorely tost in a winter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean." Often in the stormy night, he had neither fire, nor food, nor company; often he wandered without a guide and had no house, but a hollow tree. But he was not without friends. The same scrupulous respect for the rights of others, which led him to defend the freedom of conscience, had made him also the champion of the Indians. He had already been zealous to acquire their language; and knew it so well, that he could debate with them in their own dialect. During his residence at Plymouth, he had often been the guest of the neighboring sachems; and now when he came in winter to the cabinet of the chief of Pokanoket, he was welcomed by Massasoit, and the barbarous heart of Canonicus, the chief of the Narragansetts, loved him as his son to the last

gasp. "The ravens," he relates with gratitude "fed me in the wilderness." And in requital for their hospitality, he was ever, through his long life, their friend and benefactor; the apostle of christianity to them without hire, without weariness, and without impatience at their idleness; the guardian of their rights; the pacificator when their rude passions were inflamed; and their unflinching advocate and protector, whenever Europeans attempted an invasion of their rights.

"He first pitched and began to build and plant at Seekonk. But Seekonk was found to be within the patent of Plymouth. On the other side of the water, the country opened in its unappropriated beauty; and there he might hope to establish a community, as free as the other colonies.

"It was in June, that the lawgiver of Rhode Island, with five companions, embarked on the stream. A frail Indian canoe contained the founder of an independent State and its earliest citizens. Tradition has marked the spring near which they landed; it is the parent spot, the first inhabited nook of Rhode Island. To express his unbroken confidence in the mercies of God, Williams called the place PROVIDENCE. "I desired," said he, "it might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience."

"In his new abode, Williams could have less leisure than ever for contemplation and study. "My time," he observes of himself, and it is a sufficient apology for the roughness of his style, as a writer on morals, "was not spent altogether in spiritual labors; but day and night, at home and abroad, on the land and water, at the hoe, at the oar, for bread." In the course of two years, he was joined by others, who fled to his asylum. The land which was now occupied by Williams, was within the territory of the Narragansett Indians. It was not long, before an Indian deed from Canonicus and Miantinimoh made him the undisputed possessor of an extensive domain. Nothing displays more clearly the character of Roger Williams, than the use which he made of his acquisition of territory. "The soil he could claim as his 'own, as truly as a man's coat upon his back;" and he 'reserved to himself not one foot of land, not one title of political power, more than he granted to servants and strangers." He gave away his lands and other estates to them, that he thought were most in want, until he gave away the unmixed farms of a pure democracy, where the will of the majority should govern the state. Yet "only in civil things." God alone was to be respected as the ruler of conscience. To their more aristocratic neighbors, it seemed, "as if these fugitives would have no magistrates," for every thing was as yet decided in the convention of the people. This first system had its influence on the whole political history of Rhode Island. In no state in the world, not even in the agricultural state of Vermont, has the magistracy so little power or the representatives of the people so much. The annals of Rhode Island, if written in the spirit of philosophy, would exhibit the forms of society under a peculiar aspect. Had the territory of the state corresponded in size to the importance and singularity of the principles of its early existence, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its history.

"The most touching trait in the character of the founder of Rhode Island, was his conduct towards his persecutors. Though keenly sensitive to the hardships which he had endured, he was far from harboring feelings of revenge, toward those who had banished him, and only regretted their delusion, "I did ever from my soul honor and love them, even when their judgment led them to afflict me." In all his writings on the subject, he attacked the spirit of intolerance, the doctrine of persecution, and never his persecutors or the colony of Massachusetts. Indeed, we shall presently behold him requite their severity, by exposing his life at their request and for their benefit. It is not strange, then, "if many hearts were touched with reflections. That great and pious soul, Mr. Winslow, melted and kindly visited me at Providence," said the exile, "and put a piece of gold into the hands of my wife, for our supply." The founder, the legislator, the proprietor of Rhode Island owed a shelter to the hospitality of an Indian chief, and his wife the means of sustenance to the charity of a stranger. The half-wise Cotton Mather concedes, that many judicious persons confessed him to have the root of the matter in him; and his nearer friends, the immediate witnesses of his actions, declared him from "the whole course and tenor of his life and conduct, to have been one of the most disinterested men that ever lived, a most pious and heavenly-minded soul."

A dandy of a fellow, whose countenance was ugly enough to scare the old Nick, was giving some of his extra flourishes, in a public house the other day, when observed by a Yankee, who walking up, asked him if he didn't fall into a brook when he was young, "Why, sir, what do you mean, you impertinent scoundrel?" "Why, I didn't mean nothing," only you've got such an all-fired crooked mouth, I thought as how you might a fall'd into a brook when you was a boy, and your mother hung you up by the mouth to dry it!—[Buffalo Star.

A MARRIED MAN'S REVERIE.

BY JOHN INMAN.

What a blockhead my brother Tom is, not to marry; or rather, perhaps, I should say, what a blockhead he was not to marry some twenty-five years ago, for I suppose he'd hardly get any decent sort of a body to take him, as old as he is now. Poor fellow! what a desolate kind of life he leads; no wife to feed care of him—no children to love him—no domestic enjoyment—nothing snug and comfortable in his arrangements at home—nice sociable dinners—pleasant faces at breakfast. By the way what the deuce is the reason my breakfast does not come up? I've been waiting for it this half hour. Oh, I forgot; my wife sent the cook to market to get some trash or other for Dick's cold. She coddles that boy to death. But, after all, I ought not to find fault with Tom for not getting a wife, for he has lent me a good deal of money that came quite convenient, and I suppose my young ones will have all he's worth when he dies, poor fellow! They'll want it, I'm afraid; for although my business does very well, this housekeeping eats up the profits, with such a large family as mine. Let me see; how many mouths have I to feed every day? There's my wife and her two sisters—that's three; and the four boys—seven; and Lucy and Sarah and Jane and Louisa, four more—eleven; then there's the cook, and the house-maid, and the boy—fourteen; and the woman that comes every day to wash and do odd jobs about the house—fifteen; then there's the nursery maid—sixteen; surely there must be another—I'm sure I made it out—seventeen when I was reckoning up last Sunday morning at church; there must be another somewhere; let me see again; wife, wife's sisters, boys, girls—oh it's myself! Faith, I have so many to think of and provide for, that I forget myself half the time. Yes, that makes it—seventeen. Seventeen people to feed every day is no joke, and some how or other they all have most furious appetites; but, then, bless their hearts, it's pleasant to see them eat. What a havoc they do make with the buckwheat cakes of a morning, to be sure! Now poor Tom knows nothing of all this. There he lives all alone by himself in a boarding-house, with nobody near him that cares a brass farthing whether he lives or dies. No affectionate wife to nurse him and coddle him up when he's sick; no little prattlers about him to keep him in good humor—no dawning intellects, whose development he can amuse himself with watching day after day—nobody to study his wishes, and keep all his comforts ready. Confound it, hasn't that woman got back from the market yet? I feel remarkably hungry. I don't mind the boy's being coddled and messed if my wife likes it, but there's no joke in having the breakfast kept back for an hour. Oh, by the way, I must remember to buy all those things for the children to-day; Christmas is close at hand, and my wife has made out a list of the presents she means to put in their stockings. More expense—and their school bills coming in too; I remember before I was married I used to think what a delight it would be to educate the young rogues myself; but a man with a large family has no time for that sort of amusement. I wonder how old my Tom is; let me see, when does his birth day come? next month, as I'm a Christian, and then he will be fourteen.—Boys of fourteen consider themselves all but men, now-a-days, and Tom is quite of that mind I see. Nothing will suite his extensive feet but Wellington boots, at seven dollars a pair; and his mother has been throwing out hints for some time, as to the propriety of getting a watch for him—gold of course. Silver was quite good enough for me when I was half a score years older than he is, but times are awfully changed since my younger days. Then, I believe in my soul the young villain has learned to play billiards; and three or four times lately when he has come in, late at night, his clothes was strongly perfumed with cigar smoke. Heigho! Fathers have many troubles, and I can't help thinking sometimes that old bachelors are not such wonderful fools after all.—They go to their pillows at night with no cares on their minds to keep them awake; and, when they have once got asleep, nothing comes to disturb their repose—nothing short of the house being on fire, can reach their peaceful condition. No getting up in the cold to walk up and down the room an hour or two, with a squalling varler, as my luck has been for the last five or six weeks. It's an astonishing thing to perceive what a passion our little Louisa exhibits for crying; so sure as the clock strikes three she begins, and there's no getting her quiet again until she has fairly exhausted the strength of her lungs with good, straightforward screaming. I can't for the life of me understand why the young villainous don't get through all their squalling and roaring in the day time, when I'm out of the way. Then again what a delightful pleasure it is to be routed out of one's first nap, and sent off post-haste for the doctor, as I was on Monday night, when my wife thought Sarah had the croup, and frightened me half out of my wits with her lamentations and fidgets. By the way, there's the doctor's bill to be paid soon; his collector always pays me a visit just before Christmas. Brother Tom has no doctors to see, and that certain-

is a great comfort. Bless my soul, how the time slips away! Past nine o'clock and no breakfast yet—wife messing with Dick, and getting the three girls and their two brothers ready for school. Nobody thinks of me, here tarring all this time. What the plague has become of my newspaper, I wonder? that young rascal Tom has carried it off, I dare say, to read in the school, when he ought to be poring over his books. He's a great torment, that boy. But no matter; there's a great deal of pleasure in married life, and if some vexations and troubles do come with its delights, rumbling won't take them away; nevertheless, mother Tom, I'm not very certain but that you have done quite as wisely as I, after all.

[New York Mirror.]

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 6th.

The proceedings of the Senate to-day were marked by the introduction of a document of great interest and importance.

Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report upon that part of the President's Message, applying to our relations with France, which was some time since referred to the committee. Mr. C. was occupied an hour and a half in reading the report at his seat, and as was to be expected, was listened to with intense interest, not only by the Senate, but by a large auditory, and a considerable number of members of the House.

I cannot, in the brief space allowed me, undertake even a synopsis of the report; I will say, however, that the majority of the committee, Messrs. Clay, Sprague, and Mangum, unite in the report, and in the resolution appended, that it is inexpedient at this time to pass a law, vesting power in the President to make reprisals on French property, in case the appropriations shall not be made by the Chambers at their present session. The report and resolution are both made the special order for next Tuesday, and twenty thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed after considerable debate.

With regard to the report, it is certainly American in its tone and character, (as how could it be otherwise) although it dissents entirely from the views of expediency taken by the President.

In this production, Mr. Clay, for the only time in his life, puts on his gloves in handling the President, and how much out of character he must appear in that attitude, I will leave you to judge. He "perfectly agrees with the President in the justice of the indemnity." "The Committee are happy to agree with the President that our institutions are essentially pacific," &c.

There seems to me, however, to be one important position taken by the committee, and nearly the only material one in which they differ from the President in his view of the question. That is, the inference from the correspondence of M. Serrurier with the Secretary of State, that the King would call together the Chambers at so early a day as to enable the President to give information to Congress of their action upon the appropriation bill. Mr. Clay does not think the correspondence justifies its being called an engagement on the part of the French Government to do so, because the particular request of the President, that they should be so called together, was not responded to by M. Serrurier.

In short, the report is "essentially pacific" in its character, and is precisely of the same tone and cast as the long editorials which have from time to time issued from the *Intelligencer*, on this subject—or rather, I might perhaps say, from Mr. Clay, through the columns of that paper.

The report was hailed with much delight by the Nullifiers, and particularly, that mild-mannered gentleman-like member of the party faction, Governor "Poin." And it was quite pleasing to see the occurrence of one thing at least to raise their drooping spirits. It seemed to affect them very similarly to the "operation of a galvanic battery upon a dead frog," to use the elegant and facetious illustration of Gov. Stephen D. Miller, of South Carolina.

In the House, the day was chiefly consumed in the discussion of the Navy Bill, which ended in nothing except to render its fate more doubtful than it was before.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 9.

The doings of both Houses of Congress to-day are unusually barren of interest.

The whole sitting of the Senate was consumed in the delivery of a long, but very able speech by Col. Benton, upon the bill making compensation for French Spoliations, prior to 1800. Upon this most important bill, I think Mr. Webster will bring the debate to a conclusion, so that the question may be taken on Monday.

The business of the House was chiefly confined to private bills, which are of no public interest.

You are aware that yesterday, having been the 8th of January, was assigned as the day for a double celebration. The one was the anniversary of one of the most brilliant military achievements of modern times. The other, in commemoration of an event unexampled in the history of nations—I mean the extinction of our national debt. These two remarkable occurrences were celebrated by a splendid public dinner, which was served up at Mr. Brown's hotel. The dinner was on the table at 6 o'clock, and when the company assembled, it was observed that all the Heads of Departments, with several of the Heads of Bureaux were among the number. A large proportion of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, and many distinguished citizens, were

also present. Indeed the struggle to procure tickets to the dinner was so great, that I am sorry to say, some fifty respectable gentlemen were unable to obtain seats at the table, and went away much displeased.

During the evening several very appropriate and pathetic speeches were delivered, among the most prominent of which were those of Major Barry, Col. Benton, and Judge White of Tennessee. The former rose in consequence of loud calls from the company, and delivered his address in that eloquent, chaste and patriotic strain, for which he was so celebrated in Kentucky. Many pointed and appropriate toasts were drank—the wine flowed plentifully, and at a late hour the company separated, as they say of a 4th of July celebration, "without any thing having occurred to interrupt or mar the festive scene."

P. S. The nomination of Judge Wayne, of Georgia, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Johnson, was this day confirmed by the Senate.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Senate did not sit to-day, but in the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to suspend conditionally the receipt of bills and notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches, in payment of debts to the United States.

The bill provides, "That from and after the passage of this act the bills or notes of the Bank of the U. States made payable, or which shall have become payable, on demand, shall not be receivable in any payment to the U. S. Provided, That if said Bank shall pay into the Treasury the full amount of dividends of profits on the capital stock of said Bank, owned by the United States, heretofore withheld from the Treasury by said Bank, it shall upon such payment in the Treasury, be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the receipt of such bills or notes in payment to the U. States, for a period extending to the expiration of the charter of said Bank on the 3d of March, 1836."

This important bill was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and will be called up in about ten days.

Mr. Polk also stated that he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to give notice that at as early a day as was practicable, a motion would be made to take up the several bills relating to the Bank of the U. S., and the regulation of the deposits in the State Banks. That the Committee had hitherto abstained from pressing the consideration of the bills referred to, from a disinclination to interfere with the other necessary business of the House.—He repeated that the bills would be called up at the earliest possible period.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury shewing the comparative rate of exchange as charged by the U. S. Bank and its branches and the state banks, was also laid before the House by the Speaker. Of this paper ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The bill making compensation to Commodore Hull for services rendered as Navy agent at this place, during the time he was commander of the yard, came up again for consideration. Mr. Binney spoke at some length in support of the bill, and with his usual ability, not forgetting those nice metaphysical distinctions, and legal sophistry, for which he was so distinguished in his speech upon the deposite question last session. But the House could not be proselyted to his opinions, and they negatived the bill by the decisive majority of, yeas 127, nays 61.

From the Argus.

Augusta, Jan. 15, 1835.

Enough has already transpired, pretty clearly to indicate the motives by which the opposition are actuated, and the course they are prepared to pursue. If as yet they have abstained from open attacks and personal abuse, it is a part of the farce—the first act, prepared expressly for the *Argus Apollo* of the federal party, and accommodated to his dramatic character. They are not yet prepared to commence hostilities. They must first drive their paws, in the shape of orders and resolutions, to hang out the stale wit and obscene jokes of the Duke of Somerset upon. And the Democratic party, where are they? Courteous and affable, and forbearing; ready to yield any thing and every thing but principle to their opponents, provided always it is graciously and respectfully asked. Had they commenced their attack at the opening of the session, they would have met an impenetrable phalanx—they would have found themselves foiled at every pass. But our friends are in a fair way to give them all they ask at once, and afford them such facilities to retard the progress of business that we shall be likely to remain here till March. When did the Republican party ever extend an act of courtesy to their opponents, that they had not soon occasion to regret? Never.

The gentleman from Alfred is a little broken, fallen into dotage, but none the less garrulous or self-sufficient. His appeal to the prejudices of the House against lawyers was in exact keeping with his character, but so bunglingly done as to disgust both friends and foes. In a word, the Duke cannot play the variations so successfully as formerly.

Our friend of the Eastern Republican (you will pardon the digression) is disposed to cavil at your remarks relative to "a political United States Bank." I am "used by the Major's friends, that he undoubtedly understood the article as he affected to, and that this should not be regarded as evidence of a desire on his part

to go out of his way to quarrel with you. I do not think, however, any explanation necessary, as the article was generally correctly understood.

On motion of Mr. Cobb of New Gloucester, the order providing for the appointment of a draftsman was taken up. On motion of Mr. Holmes the House voted to take the question by yeas and nays. The passage of the order was advocated by Messrs. Cobb, Dumont and Lowell, and opposed by Messrs. Holmes, Shaw and Jarvis. The question has not yet been taken, but I think the order will pass. This attempt to dispense with a draftsman is only an expedient to prolong the session.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a Convention at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of qualifying the Councilors elect from Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, Waldo and Penobscot. A quorum of the new Council will therefore take their seats this afternoon, and be prepared to proceed to Executive business.

An order passed the Senate, providing for the purchase of four hundred and twenty copies of the first volume of Fairfield's Reports. A resolve was introduced by Mr. Green of Somerset, authorizing the payment of a full quarter's salary to Judge Mellen, for the few days he served as Judge the fourth quarter of the year 1834. On motion of Mr. Clark of York, it was laid upon the table.

Yours truly, W.

Augusta, Jan. 16, 1835.

The all engrossing subject to-day, is the election of United States Senator. The most prominent candidates of the republican party were Judge Ruggles and William Emerson. The friends of neither candidate were disposed to secure the election of their favorite by an amalgamation with the opposition. Mr. Emerson was, therefore withdrawn, and his friends gave their undivided support to Judge Ruggles, who has been elected on the part of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sprague, and also for the ensuing term of six years. No man could have been selected, who would bring to the administration a more efficient and fearless support. In him are combined talents of the first order, a finished education, a great knowledge of human nature, and stern unbending integrity, which places him beyond the reach of the petty intrigues of factional cabals, or the insinuating overtures of the opposition. There is no man in the State, so much feared by the federal party, and perhaps no one, who has done more to sustain the cause of the people. I shall resume this subject hereafter, but have no time for further remarks this morning. You will very naturally inquire who is to succeed Judge Ruggles on the bench. I have heard the name of Gov. Smith mentioned, by several who were opposed to his re-nomination for the office of Governor in 1832. When upon the bench, he gave very general satisfaction, and is universally acknowledged to be a sound lawyer. They are also anxious to satisfy Gov. Smith and his friends, that they were actuated by no unfriendly spirit towards him, in preferring another for Governor. I do not profess to speak by authority, and you will place no more reliance upon my suggestions than you think they merit.

I was wrong yesterday in my prediction, that the order introduced by Mr. Cobb would pass. The discussion was continued to a late hour, and the order was finally lost. Much time was consumed last year in resisting the employing of a draftsman, but the House finally became satisfied they could not well dispense with this customary appendage to legislation. The object of the opposition, in opposing the order, is to break in upon the harmony and unanimity of the republican party—to draw off the inexperienced by appeals to their honest prejudices and if they could succeed in defeating the measure, thereby to lengthen the session.—They also expect that more blunders will be unavoidably made, and that they shall thereby secure a new theme for abuse and vituperation.

The dominant party is justly held responsible for every act of legislation, as well as for the length of the session, and nothing would be more gratifying to our opponents, than to defeat wise and judicious measures, and to assist in carrying such as will bring reproach and odium upon those who alone are responsible.

Yours, &c. W.

Augusta, Jan. 17, 1835.

The weather this morning is delightfully pleasant; its mildness is more like that of April than January, and should it continue, the sleighing will soon leave us.

I can give you nothing that is worthy of remark; but little business is going on in either branch of the Legislature, excepting the presentations and referring them to appropriate committees.

This morning a communication was sent down from the Senate to the House, the purport of which was, that Benjamin Brown, Esq. of Vassalborough, generously offers a site for the establishment of an Insane Hospital, and a donation of six thousand dollars for the endowment of such an institution; which was read and referred, in concurrence with the Senate, to the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the establishment of an Insane Hospital. This gives assurance to the friends of such an institution, that the object of their wishes is in a fair way to be realized.

An order has this morning passed the Senate, assenting Tuesday next, 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of choosing a Senator to Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peleg Sprague, and also to choose a Senator for the full term of six years

from the fourth day of March next. This order was about to be sent down for concurrence, when the House adjourned.

Yours, &c. W.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 27, 1835.

One of the federal letter writers at Washington, remarked at the commencement of the present session of Congress, that the great business of this winter was the selection of a candidate for President. The proceedings of that party appear to verify the prediction. They have in general abandoned the prominent men of their own party as hopeless, and are now debating what Jackson man it will be best to take. When they were advised to select an honest man, we predicted that they must drop the would-be candidates of their own party. It seems to be admitted by the great self-styled whig party that their candidate must be a Jackson man, or there is no hope of success. They are willing to support a man who will maintain the principles and measures of the present administration, though they have for years been telling the people that the country was disgraced and ruined by these same measures. A portion of the federal party have set up for themselves, and nominated Judge McLean for their candidate. It remains to be seen whether the party will consider this nomination as binding, or whether it will be thought expedient to take somebody else. One thing appears to be admitted on all hands, that the next President must be a Jackson man. So popular is the present administration, so satisfied are the people of the integrity and ability of the President, and of the wisdom and prudence of his measures, that no avowed opponent of them can hope for favor with the people.

FRANCE. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations made a report to the Senate relative to the non-payment of our claims upon France, in which he coincides with the views taken of the subject by the President, except as to the propriety of immediate legislation upon the subject. The latest advices from our Minister at France indicate a more favorable disposition to do us justice than heretofore. This has rendered a little further delay more reasonable than the state of things would warrant at the time of the delivery of the President's Message. Under these circumstances, the resolution introduced by Mr. Clay was so modified as to meet the unanimous approbation of the Senate. It is simply this, that it is inexpedient to legislate at present on the subject. We sincerely hope that it may not become necessary to legislate on the subject at all—that France will do us justice, and pay the honest debt which she owes us without further delay. If this should not be done, the National *Intelligencer* and its humble followers will find there is more of American spirit and feeling in the country than they were aware of, and that it will be difficult to erray the *whole* of the federal party on the side of France, and in opposition to their own country. Many, even of the opposition, have manifested on this subject, a spirit of patriotism which rises above the distinctions of party, and have placed themselves upon the solid ground of national honor and justice.

STATE PRISONS. We have received from one of our Senators, Mr. Tolin, a copy of the "Report of a Committee respecting the State Prison." We have given it a hasty perusal, from which it appears that the Committee were satisfied upon investigation, that although the management of affairs there has not in all cases been characterized by that prudence and economy which ought to prevail, yet the honesty and integrity of the Warden are not exposed to suspicion. The expense of the institution to the State has been greater for the past year than for some years previous. This has been owing in part to the small number of convicts confined there, while the expenses of the establishment did not admit of a proportionate reduction, and partly to the neglect to make seasonable contracts for the profitable employment of the prisoners. The committee recommended many alterations which they are of opinion would be improvements in the management of the Prison affairs. They appear to think that the present location is an unfavorable one, and that a removal to some of the granite quarries on the Kennebec would be of advantage to the State. The present buildings are said to be unfit for the purposes of discipline, and should the number of convicts increase, as there is but too much reason to fear it may, others must be constructed. Upon the whole, the state of things there is more favorable than was anticipated.

Our Legislature are laying out work for a long season. All the old standing subjects of debate, such as the pauper system, poor debtors, education, licenses, &c. are called up by orders to enquire into the expediency of further amending the laws on these subjects. A bill for abolishing the Court of Common Pleas, extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and regulating lawyers fees, is called for by some portions of the State, and we think it not unlikely that something may be done on the subject. There is room for it. The people would be better satisfied with the Legislature if they would talk less and pass fewer laws.

Our thanks are due to our Representative in Congress and to our Senators for various important public documents.

From the Augusta Age.

CORRUPTION OF THE PRESS.

We adverted a day or two since to the report of the *white-washing committee* in relation to the sum paid to printers of partizan newspapers, for publishing and distributing the falsehoods necessary to defend the United States Bank. There are one or two additional points which deserve remark.

First. The Bank presses, from the National *Intelligencer* down to its little echo in this town, until lately stoutly denied that any such expenditures had been made by the Bank, as are disclosed in this report of the Senate's committee—of its own friends. They repelled every imputation of the kind with the greatest indignation, and hesitated not to admit that if these things were true, no honest man could for a moment sustain the Bank. Now, every charge of this kind ever made against the Bank is established and admitted, and yet these same presses labour to sustain the Bank as zealously as ever. Is it that they are mad with party zeal, or that they have become corrupt? Let the answer be found in the sequel!

Second. It appears from this report—and let it be kept in mind that it was a committee of

the Bank's own choosing, and that they acknowledge that many expenditures of this character were concealed from them by Mr. Biddle, and that, probably, they refused to make known all they did know—for, in defiance of all courtesy and usage, not a single friend of the administration was put upon the committee,) we say, it appears from this report, that Messrs. Gales & Seaton, the publishers of the National *Intelligencer*, have been fed at the Bank crib for the publication of electioneering documents, besides the loans for which they mortgaged their paper and office, to the amount of \$20,043 63 1/2!—Duff Green, formerly the enemy and lately the apologist of the Bank, to the amount of \$6,323, besides his loans without adequate security!—William Fry, whom we take to be printer of Walsh's *National Gazette* to the amount of \$8,458 70 1/2!—Jasper Harding, beside his loan, which has not, we believe and probably never will be repaid, to the amount of \$1,449 81! This last is the publisher of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*—formerly a democratic paper, and opposed to the Bank, and now one of the most zealous defenders of all its corruptions! These are a few of the items reported. Besides these, about thirty-six thousand dollars have been expended by Mr. Biddle, for which no vouchers are given, except that a part of it, at least, is stated to be for causing to be published in several newspapers certain Bank documents! How much of this Bank paper was received by the little *Intelligencers*, *Journals* and *Gazettes* of this State? Did they publish Bank documents for nothing, when their neighbors received such enormous pay? Did the largeness they received in the shape of pay, add any thing to their zeal, in defence of their patron? Did the gold they fingered, diminish their horror at the idea of the Bank tampering with the press? Is the question asked near the close of the last paragraph, answered?

Third. It appears from this report that about one thousand dollars has been paid for postage, envelopes, &c.—many of which envelopes are stated to have been furnished Binney and others, members of Congress! And also that the sum of \$1,781 72 has been paid for distributing the electioneering documents published by the Bank, besides at least an equal amount, which cannot be exactly ascertained, because the expenses of printing and distribution are carried out together. The least, of which the total expenditure can be put, is \$3,500! Has this any thing to do with the federal runners that have made their appearance every part of our State, on the eve of every election for the last three years—loaded, as they have been with these Bank Documents? Who furnished these documents? Who paid their expenses from Massachusetts, here, and the pro-luse expenditures that attended their progress through the country from the "seaboard towns"? Where did they get the money so freely laid down in desperate bets? Let the \$94,603 expended by the Bank, for the last four years, answer these questions.

Below, we give the Message of the President, in reply to the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, in relation to our North Eastern Boundary. The result is as was anticipated. Nobody expected that the President would jeopardize the success of any pending negotiation by complying with the call. The majority of the people of this State, have, we believe, full confidence in his firmness and prudence—that he will neither yield up our territory to force, nor suffer us to be tricked out of our rights, as we were on another part of our Boundary. [Age.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 5th Jan. 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 27th ultimo, I transmitted a Report made to me by the Secretary of State on the subject, and I have to acquaint the House that the negotiation for the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary being now in progress, it would in my opinion, be incompatible with the public interest to lay before the House any Communications which have been had between the two Governments since the period alluded to in the resolution.

ANDREW JACKSON.
REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 5th January, 1835.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, requesting the President to lay before the House, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, any communication which may have been had between the Government of the United States, and that of Great Britain, since the rejection of the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States heretofore in controversy between the two Governments, and also requesting the President to communicate any information he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction by the authorities of the British Province of New Brunswick over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated into the town of Madawaska, together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject, has the honor to report, that the Department has

the honor to report, that the Department has no information which has not already been laid before the House, of the exercise of practical jurisdiction by the authorities of the British Province of New Brunswick over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, nor any other representations or correspondence had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on that subject. Representations were made to this Department in the latter part of the year 1833, by the British Minister at Washington, on the part of the authorities of New Brunswick complaining of infractions of the understanding subsisting between the two governments in regard to the disputed territory. These complaints, however, on being referred to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts for explanation, were believed to be without just grounds. There was no complaint on the part of Maine, &c. the correspondence which took place on the occasion is not supposed to be within the scope of the resolution of the House.

As the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, which was commenced in accordance with a resolution of the Senate after the rejection of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, for the establishment of the North Eastern Boundary, is now in progress, it is submitted to the President whether it would be compatible with the public interest to lay before the House any communications which have passed between the two Governments on the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN FORSYTH.

We particularly admire the republican energy of Gov. Dunlap's recommendation to the Legislature, to guard by penal laws and exemplary punishment, the right of the poor man from violation, when exercising the elective franchise, the proud ostensible privilege of a freeman. We hope this suggestion will be attended to in Maine and in New Hampshire, and indeed in all the republican States. Let it be made a *States Prison offence* to attempt to overawe, by menaces, a voter, and the political power of this monied aristocracy will be forever prostrated. Nothing keeps up federalism even in Massachusetts, its strong hold, but the power of the "Oligarchy of Shylocks" have of putting the screws upon the people, and preventing them by menaces from exercising their rights. The poor are often kept down and prevented from voting according to the dictates of their own consciences, from a fear of the power of federal wealth. Let this suggestion of Gov. Dunlap be regarded, and there will be no more blue books to find out how the poor vote, and no more *Factory Despotism* and *Factory Slaves* at the polls—our elections will be free, and our country in all its parts republican.—[*Bos. States.*]

MR. BENTON'S LETTER.

We recommend to our Democratic friends, and to your Whig friends in particular, the able and interesting letter of Mr. Benton, in which he declines the proffered nomination of the Mississippi State Convention, for the Vice Presidency, as worthy a careful and attentive perusal. It is a production creditable to his head and honorable to his heart. In a clear and lucid manner, he presents Mr. Van Buren, nominated for the Presidency by the same Convention, as worthy the continued confidence and regard of the Democratic party. In an able and summary manner he forever annihilates the state and rapid objections and weak charges which have so abundantly flowed forth—the fertile imaginations and prudent inventions of the leading Whig Editors, who maintain their precedence by a continued repetition of studied malice and falsehood—a constant outpouring of insipidity and weakness. In a masterly exposition of Mr. Van Buren's character, Mr. Benton destroyed the very pretence, overturns the shadowy foundation upon which the Whigs based the insignificant, unmeaning charges which they urge with so much pertinacity and deep feeling—charges, false and unfounded as they are by having long persisted in promulgating, they have almost persuaded themselves to believe.

To the poor disheartened Whigs, Mr. Van Buren appears and is a magician—his prospective eye discovering by an intuitive glance their supposed secret projected machinations. Besides, upon Mr. Van Buren in every possible manner and form, they have poured out and exhausted their impotent malice, and wonder that their floods of calumny roll back in full tide and overwhelm themselves. The results of their weak and powerful accumulations, to plague and discomfort their inventors; The former federalists and present whigs, by unqualified denunciation and misrepresenting malignity, secured to Gen. Jackson the lasting favor and perpetual regard of the people—and now, thanks to their short sighted folly and habitual vilification of political rectitude, are fast elevating Mr. Van Buren to the same enviable situation to which commanding elevation, their lavish and indiscriminate praise will never raise their Godlike, favorite.

Mr. Van Buren is decidedly non-committal in the weak eyes of the Whigs, having never committed himself in favor of their crooked stick policy, or against the people. The will of the people and the power of his political course. Their will has ever obeyed, and to their power and dictation he has ever proudly submitted. The determined, inveterate and envious opposition of the host of Bank hirelings, will eventuate in their further political depression and humiliation—if it be possible for them to attain a lower situation in

popular contempt—and exalt Mr. Van Buren to that elevated position now occupied by the aged incorruptible *Patriot Jackson*, with constantly accumulating credit to himself and honor to a free and intelligent people.

The highly honorable and manly course of Mr. Benton in paying a just and well merited tribute to the political and personal worth of Mr. Van Buren is an additional proof of his own distinguished excellence. He has in a generous manner, given a just award to the virtues of one, whom the sagacious whigs would fain regard as his further competitor for the highest office in the gift of the people. To the whigs enjoying a state of happy discordance, this must be an astonishing spectacle,—the Representatives of the Democratic party, in accordance with Democratic principles, yielding to one another the merit of honest devotion to the service and best interests of their country, and the credit of perpetuating our free institutions and happy form of government. Honest devotion to the well established and wise usages of the Democratic party, will ever preserve from that sectional bias, and predisposition to personal preference which will fortunately forever prevent the advance to power of the disorganizing, Nullifying Whigs of the South, and prove a cotton bag battery to effectually resist the consolidated Federal Whigs of the North. The support of just and enlightened Measures preserve the union and harmony so necessary to the existence of the Democratic party, whilst devotion to Men divides the Whigs into constant contending factions.

Mr. Benton's letter is invaluable at the present time, and sets forth in a clear and concise manner, the duties incumbent upon the people in future prostrating the corrupt Bank monopoly, and with it destroying the hopes and expectations of the whole divided whig party.—The Bank, though in the slough of deep despond, is not yet dead. Like Antaeus, in gathered strength by every fall to the earth. But General Jackson, the political Hercules, has already raised it from its support and efficient helper of exhausted strength, and holds it in his giant embrace. Its struggles are yet powerful; it writhes in awful agony and uses its mighty remaining strength in vain attempts to regain its decaying powers. But its labor is futile, and soon the giant will fall and remain an incubum and burden on the bosom of the friend to whom it was indebted for existence and long continued power, making return of base ingratitude even when dead, for favor and power granted while living.

We have not written for the purpose of recommending or extolling Mr. Benton's communications as we regard it far above and independent of our poor need of praise. We only ask our friends to read it and judge of its worth and merit, for themselves. We have received unqualified pleasure from its oft repeated perusal, and wish and believe our Democratic friends will receive equal pleasure with us after becoming acquainted with its incomparable matter expressed in the best possible manner.

Saco Democrat.

Supreme Court of the U. States.—Mr. Hamer of the House of Representatives, has introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, as to limit the Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to a term of years. The resolution was at first rejected; but was reconsidered and passed by a small majority. On the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Hardin said, he was not in favor of limiting the tenure by which Judges of the Supreme Court held their offices, to any number of years, but he was in favor of making such alteration in the Constitution, as at the age of something like 65 or 70, or 75 years, they ought to be compelled to quit the bench. He had no desire to make any particular reference to any of the Judges now presiding in the Supreme Court, but it was a fact well known, that two, at least, of these gentlemen, were now between 80 and 90 years of age—perhaps nearer the latter number; and one of them, he verily believed, had been unable to hear any argument for ten years past, though he was one that could be greatly profited by argument.

It would appear that there is yet some chance that the Supreme Court of the United States may at no very distant day become a tribunal in some degree responsible to the popular will. The present term of the Judges of the Court is virtually for life, and there is no way of getting rid of an imbecile and corrupt Judge, but by the interposition of Providence. Impediment is emphatically what Jefferson valued it—a mere scare-crow. The trials of Chase and Peck show this plainly enough.—The patriotic States of Tennessee and Mississippi have changed their Constitutions within a year or two past, and made their Judges responsible by limiting the tenure of their offices.—[*Eastern Argus.*]

PIE-US FRAUD.—Under this head an Ohio paper relates the following story, which will interest that useful class of people called gossips:—"A few days since a fellow, lately discharged from custody, called on the gaoler, as we are informed, and presented a pie for his fellow prisoners, who were still languishing in *durantia vite*. The human and benevolent gaoler, who presides over that establishment, thinking there could be no harm in regaling the prisoners with a Christmas offering, readily delivered them the pie, which they of course received with all due thanks and gratitude. The contents of the pie however operated so powerfully upon the nerves of the rogues, that before the next day they had found it impossible to restrain their impatience to be free, and had

winged their flight "o'er the fields and far away." On investigating the scene of their operations, it seems that a number of files had been served up in the pie, with which they soon severed the bars of their window and escaped. We understand that several horses were stolen in this neighborhood on the same night, and have no doubt that the gentlemen availed themselves of the services of these useful animals, to assist the digestion of their Christmas offering."

[*Boston Com. Gazette.*]

Road to Quebec. Last week we conversed with a gentleman direct from Quebec; and for the benefit of others who may wish to pursue the same route, we note the principle stages where comfortable accommodations may be had as he furnished them to us. From Quebec to St. Joseph, 40 miles—thence to Semples, at Chaudiere, 26 miles. From Semples to Balls 12 miles. From Hills to Holdens to Jackman's, 14 miles—from Jackman's to the forks of the Kennebec, 15 miles—Whole distance from Quebec to the Forks 136 miles. The road from here, and the principal points on the Kennebec, is familiar to all. Our informant was five days from Quebec, traveling with his own horses and servants; and though the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero, and a heavy body of snow on the ground, no discomfort was experienced.—Travellers from Quebec to Fredericton will find it much for their convenience to pursue this channel of communication during the winter months. In the summer, our Steamboat will abridge by two days, communication between Quebec and Boston and New York; and still more from the lower Provinces. It is our interest to have a line of good Stages to the Forks.

[*Eastern Repub.*]

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Peleg Sprague.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Bartlett, Farnham and Latham, appointed to receive, sort and count the ballots of the Senate. The committee having attended to their duty reported as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	23
Necessary to a choice,	12
JOHN RUGGLES has	17
George Evans	6

The report was accepted, and John Ruggles declared to be duly elected on the part of the Senate, to fill the vacancy.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a U. S. Senator for the six years next ensuing the expiration of Mr. Sprague's term. A committee consisting of Messrs. Brown, O'Brien and Miller, was appointed to receive, sort and count the ballots of the Senate. The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	23
JOHN RUGGLES has	17
George Evans	6

The report was accepted, and John Ruggles declared to be duly elected on the part of the Senate, a Senator in Congress from this State for the term of six years from and after the fourth of March next.

On motion of Mr. Purington, Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Representatives, informing them that the Senate have, on their part, elected John Ruggles, Senator in the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peleg Sprague, in concurrence with the House; and also, that the Senate have on their part, elected John Ruggles, Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the term of six years from and after the third day of March next, in concurrence with the House.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed to notify the Governor, that the Legislature have, by a concurrent vote of the Senate and House of Representatives elected John Ruggles, of Thomaston, in the county of Lincoln, a Senator to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Peleg Sprague, and also, that the Legislature have, in like manner, elected John Ruggles, a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for six years from and after the third day of March next; and that the Governor be requested to furnish him with the necessary credentials of his election as aforesaid, to enable him to take his seat in the Senate of the United States.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. That the adoption of this system for the nomination of candidates for the President and Vice President of the U. S., is now the settled policy of Pennsylvania, cannot be questioned.

The people in their primary meetings have expressed a decided sentiment in favor of this measure, and their wishes will doubtless be conformed to, by the democratic convention, which will assemble at this place on the 4th of March next. Several places have been suggested suitable for the meeting of the delegates from the several States, amongst which Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, have been named. In our view the selection of the last named place would probably be the most judicious for various reasons, not the least important of which is its favorable location—decidedly more central and convenient to the delegates from a majority of the States, than any other place spoken of. Should Pittsburgh be selected as the

place, and the second Tuesday of May next, as the time of the meeting of the National Convention, we have no doubt that the arrangement would meet with the cordial and hearty concurrence of the mass of our democratic brethren throughout the Union.—[*Penn. Reporter.*]

The Rev. Mr. Bates will deliver a Lecture on TEMPERANCE, at the Court-House on Tuesday evening, 27th inst.

MARRIED.

In Hartford Conn. Mr. Henry E. Smith, of Bangor, to Miss Clarissa Pratt, of Southbridge, Ms.

DIED.

In Turner, on Saturday last, Col. Cyrus Clark, aged 64 years.

In Albion, Miss Mary Jane Hammond 16.

In Bath, Humphrey Purinton, of the Society of Friends, 75.

In Newbury, Marcus C. Pollard formerly of Albion 39.

In Bath, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. George Dyer, 25.

In Dover, Capt. Moses Clements, 64.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, as an apprentice to the *SHERR & WOOD* making business, a steady boy from 16 to 18 years old.

ELLIOT SMITH, 3wice24

Norway, Jan. 16, 1835.

Constable's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 12th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Joshua Dunn, Esq. in Dixfield, all the right in Equity which Thomas Colman 2d has to a part of lot of land lying in said Dixfield, or laid on the 20th of December last when the same was attached on the original writ.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Constable of Dixfield.

Dec. 31st, 1834. 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOSEPH H. GREEN, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM RUSSELL Jr. late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of PELEG WADSWORTH late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

BENJAMIN WYMAN named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of PETER DRESSER, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Wyman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

BLAIR FESSENDEN, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of EBENEZER FESSENDEN, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Blah give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

STROUT HAPGOOD one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH FARRAR, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said County, on the third day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID McWAIN,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—she therefore requests all persons who are indebted in the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

LAURA McWAIN. 3w24

Waterford, January 10, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Lewis JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL G. SWAN, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ANTHONY LONG, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH LONG, late of Denmark in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

To the Honorable Legislature of Maine.

We the undersigned, Inhabitants of Township No. 7, in the County of Oxford, beg leave respectfully to represent that Township No. Seven is deficient in an incorporation town—that the land is good and the farms well cultivated for a town, and that there is fit said Township 29 farms under improvement and several unimproved lands and expect to be under improvement in the course of next year and that there is forty-two voters now in said Township, all of which are situated East of a range of Mountains, except two improved lots and three voters. We therefore wishing to have and enjoy the privileges in common with other incorporated towns and we, your petitioners, do pray that all of said township which lies East of said Range of Mountains, the line of division commencing at the North line of said township at the West corner of lot No. 14, 5th Range, marked A on the plan of said township—thence running on the West line of said range eighth of lots South 21 degrees east seven hundred and fifty rods to the south east corner of lot numbered seven marked B in said range eighth—thence south 70 degrees west on the North line of said lots four hundred and eighty rods to the Northeast corner of lot No. seven in the fourth range of lots, marked C—thence on the East line of said fourth range of lots South twenty-nine degrees east seven hundred rods to the south line of said Township may be incorporated into a Town by the name of ROXBURY.—We would furthermore beg leave to represent that the remaining part of said Township is for the most part mountainous and unfit for settling—that there is no convenient chance for a road to communicate with that part of said Township—the height of the Mountain is such as to render it almost impracticable for a road to pass over it—furthermore, there is in the western part of said town a large pond, which takes up the largest half of eight lots—and the land about said pond (excepting a few lots) is very unfit for settlements—Furthermore, we would observe that in regard to those two inhabitants which are situated in the western part of the remaining part of said Township, that they are situated near the line of Byron, and their communications are through a part of Byron, near the west corner of said town to Andover, Rumford &c., they cannot get to the settlements in the east part of the Township No. seven, short of travelling nine miles round through the west part of Byron—Whereas it is but something like two miles across the Mountain. Furthermore, we would say that these two inhabitants have a disposition to remain as they are, and it would be more for their convenience to remain with Byron by an *incement* than otherwise, and that they do not expect to be included in this petition. We therefore pray that an Act of Incorporation may be granted us in concurrence with the foregoing petition.—We your petitioners would ever pray.—The lines of the division are marked on the plan of the town which is set forth in the foregoing petition, which accompanies the same, the situation of the Mountains are marked nearly as it is situated, with dotted lines on said plan of Number Seven.

JOHN WALKER JR., & 36 others.

Township No. 7, Dec. 22, 1835.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the House of Representatives.

January 21, 1835.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a paper published in the County of Oxford, three weeks successively prior to the last day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

THOMAS DAVEE, Speaker.

In Senate, January 21, 1835.

Read and concurred.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

A true Copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: WILLIAM TRAFFORD, Secretary of the Senate.

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, to Messrs. C. VIRGIN, Rumford.

STEPHEN CHAMBERLAIN, Fryeburg.

NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., December 31, 1834.

EDWARD BARTLEY, Nathan Briggs, Daniel Chase, Ralph S. Conley, Callista Cummings, Eben's Cushman, Joseph Daniels, James Dinsforth, James Dearing, Wm. H. Dearing, Deane Deale, Demerest, Joseph Dudley, Samuel J. Durell, Charles H. Goss, Murena Greenwood, Sarah F. Hall, Henry Hawkins, S. H. Houghton, George King, Abigail Lathbridge, James Longley, H. R. Parsons, Joseph Penley, James Perry, Asa Perry, Thomas Prince, John Record, Horatio C. Ross, Secretary of Oxford Lodge, Solomon Shaw, Alva Shirliff, Robert Skillings, Wm. Stearns, Lewis Sturtevant, Silvanus Sturtevant, Cynthia Swill, William Warren, Josiah K. Weeks.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Note Lost.

NOTICE is hereby given, that to forbid any person or persons procuring a Note given by Franklin Whitcomb, of Sweden, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, to James L. Blake, of Bridgton, County of Cumberland, and State of Maine. Said Note was given for the sum of thirteen dollars, payable in six months after date, on interest, about January, D. 1835—and the only note ever given to said James L. Blake by the said Franklin Whitcomb, and this is to forbid the said Franklin Whitcomb from paying the above mentioned Note to any other person except the said Blake.

N. B. There was an endorsement on said Note about six months after the date of the above mentioned Note of three dollars.

JAMES L. BLAKE. 3w23

Dec. 12, 1834.

Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on account of more than one year's standing, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Dec. 4, 1834.

By Chateaubriand.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Quarterly Reviews.

CH 100

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and the Fashions. Every thing that is new and

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a summary of such

any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
 Josiah Bailey.
 W 22
 Ackfield, January 6, 1835.

**JOHN NEAL, & H. HASTINGS WELD,
EDITORS.**

THE Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should be published on the first of the year, it is now published.

It is the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen: each number contains sixteen dls. pp.

with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality and end.

between him and me was a fair business transaction,
no fraud used. And I am sorry that I was so hasty
causing said statement in said notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:—

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLL, Register.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH C. COLE, Register.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.
Bethel, December 23, 1834. 3w21

CH 100

Blackfield, January 6, 1835. JOSIAH BAILEY.
"3 w 22"

causing said statement in said notice.
RUFUS K. BUNKER.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.
Bethel, December 23, 1894. 3w21